

To the Chairman and Members of the
GUISBOROUGH RURAL COUNCIL.

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting for your consideration my Report for the year ending December 31st, 1911.

Population.

The recent Census shows that in April, 1911, the population was 7858 (3974 males, 3884 females), the number of occupied houses 1738, the average number of persons per house 4·52.

Since the census of 1901 the population has increased by 104 (10 males, 94 females)—the occupied houses by 135;—and the average number of persons per house has fallen from 4·83 to 4·52. Assuming the population to have increased at the same rate year by year it would at the end of June, 1910, be 7850:—the estimate was 8000. The extent to which a comparatively small increase or decrease in the average number of persons per house may affect the estimate is indicated by the fact that had the population of the district at the end of June, 1910, been arrived at by multiplying the number of occupied houses (presuming this to be known) by the average number of persons per house, *as ascertained at the census of 1901*, it would have been over-estimated by 544. For census purposes a single house occupied by two families is entered as two dwellings:—this enhances the difficulty of arriving at a true estimate of the population of a district.

Based on the census returns the birth rate for 1910 was 28·85, the death rate 12·59:—on the *estimated* population these rates respectively were 27·77 and 12·37.

The decrease in the average number of persons per house and the great increase in the number of occupied houses (135) compared with that of the population (104) indicates an improvement in house accommodation.

Physical Features.

Varied;—hills, wooded and bare,—dales,—moors, and a stretch of flat land between the Cleveland hills and the sea. The only river flowing through the district is the Esk which empties into the sea at Whitby. This river receives the effluent from the sewage tank at Castleton. A small stream of water near Dunsdale receives the slop-water of that village.

TABLE A

giving particulars of the water supply, drainage, &c., in each of the several centres of the population in district.

Parish or Township.	Place.	Class of Population.	Water Supply.	Drainage.	Type of Sanitary Conveniences.	Seavenging.
Danby Parish. Population 1164.	Danby End	Agricultural and Artisan	Public Supply and Springs	... Not sewer'd	Pails and ordinary closets with pits	Contracted for by District Council.
	Castleton	Do.	Public Supply	... To settling tank, thence to stream	37 pails ... 24 ordinary closets with pits	Do.
	Ainthorpe	Do.	Public Supply and Springs	... Not sewer'd	Pails and a few ordinary closets with pits	Do.
	Easington	Agricultural and Ironstone Mining	Spring to fountain	To ditch	16 pails ... 4 ordinary closets with pits	Do.
Cowbar Population 853.	Cowbar	Iron-stone Mining	Public Supply (from Hinderswell)	To sea	Ordinary closets and pits	Contracted for by owner of the cottages.
	Boulby	Do.	Spring to small reservoir, thence to stand-pipes	To stream	Pails ...	Do.
	Kirkleatham	Agricultural	Cleveland Water Company	To ditch	10 pails ... 13 ordinary closets with pits	Contracted for by District Council.
	Dunsdale	Iron-stone Mining	Wells and Spring	To stream	23 pails and 34 ordinary closets with pits	Do.
Yearby Population 632.	Yearby	Agricultural	Well ...	To ditch	13 pails ... 16 ordinary closets with pits	Do.
	Marske	Mixed ...	By Cleveland Water Company	To sea	273 pails, 65 water closets 29 ordinary closets with pits	Do.
	New Marske	Iron-stone Mining	Do.	Do.	Pails ...	Do.
	Upleatham	Agricultural	Spring to fountain	To ditch	15 pails ... 8 ordinary closets with pits	By occupiers.
Upleatham Population 146.						

Table A.—continued.

Water Supplies.

The pipe supplying water to the houses at Ainthorpe has been extended to Danby End.

At Fryup alterations have been carried out to prevent the supply of water to the school-house being contaminated with surface water during heavy rains.

Sewerage.

At Marske the outfall of an old drain receiving the sewage of houses has been temporarily improved, it being anticipated that in the near future it will be necessary to relay the drain and so alter its course as to discharge into the main sewer.

A cesspool has been provided at Ainthorpe, at the cost of the Council, to receive the sewage of the "Fox and Hounds" Inn.

I drew the attention of the Council to a nuisance caused by the overflow from a shallow cesspool receiving the sewage (including night-soil) of a house at the upper end of Castleton and suggested that the sewer be continued up to this house. The matter was referred to the Parish Council who advised that the existing cess-pool be enlarged and that the overflow from this and the drainage of a few cottages, adjoining the house referred to, be conveyed to a second cesspool or rather a rubble tank. This course was adopted.

Milk Supply.

There are 70 cowsheds and dairies on the Register. Of these 68 were inspected by the Sanitary Inspector,—40 by myself. The usual notices to limewash were issued. In 12 instances it was necessary to serve a second notice to cleanse.

Food Inspection.

The premises on which foods are prepared or stored for sale are:—dairies, slaughterhouses, and bakehouses. The first two named are inspected under the Regulations applying thereto,—the last named under the Factory and Workshop Act. Of the eight licensed slaughterhouses three are in Castleton, two at Marske, two at New Marske, one at Lazenby. The Sanitary Inspector paid 24, and myself 17 visits to slaughterhouses. Carcasses hanging in the slaughterhouses and in shops were examined:—no carcase nor any part thereof was found in a diseased state. A small piece of meat rendered unfit for food by the hot weather was at my request destroyed.

Table—re Sanitary Arrangements of the Elementary Schools

in the District.

School.	Water Supply:— whether on premises or not.	Sanitary Conveniences.	Yard surface:— impervious or pervious.	Visited on
Castleton ...	Supply on premises ...	Ordinary with pits	Pervious ...	Sept. 11 Nov. 22
Commondale ...	Supply on premises ...	Pails ...	Pervious ...	Jan. 9
Danby End ...	Supply on premises ...	Pails ...	Pervious ...	Nov. 22
Dunsdale ...	No supply on premises	Pails ...	Impervious	Jan. 25
Easington ...	No supply on premises	Ordinary with pits	Pervious ...	Sept. 4
Fryup ...	No supply on premises	Pails ...	Pervious ...	Sept. 11
Hutton ...	On premises ...	Water closets ...	Impervious	May 17
Marske { Mixed Infant	On premises ... Ditto ...	Water closets ... Pails ...	Pervious ... Pervious ...	Feb. 24 July 13 Feb. 24 July 13

Continued on next page.

**Table—re Sanitary Arrangements of the Elementary Schools
in the District—continued.**

School.	Water Supply :— whether on premises or not.	Sanitary Conveniences.	Yard surface :— impervious or pervious.	Visited on
New Marske ...	On premises ...	Pails ...	Impervious	May 3
Lazenby ...	No supply on premises	Earth closets ...	Pervious ...	Nov. 27
Scaling ...	No supply on premises	Pails ...	Pervious ...	May 11
Westerdale ...	No supply on premises	Ordinary ...	Pervious ...	Sept. 11
Wilton ...	Supply on premises ...	Earth closets ...	Pervious ...	Nov. 27
Upleatham ...	No supply on premises	Ordinary ...	Pervious ...	
Yearby ...	No supply on premises	Pails ...	Impervious	Jan. 25

NOTE.—In each case in which water is laid on to the school, such water
is of good quality.

Inspections.

Visits to each part of the district have been paid by me from time to time for the purpose of making ordinary inspections and special enquiries. The following particulars are supplied by Mr. Woodcock, the Sanitary Inspector :—

Number of Inspections made	604
----------------------------	-----	-----	-----

Nature of the Inspections :—under the Public Health Acts, Factory and Workshop Act, Dairies and Cowsheds Order, Housing Acts ; of slaughter-houses, common lodging-houses, &c., and on complaint.

Number of statutory notices served	...	...	101
Number of informal notices served	...	...	90
Number of statutory notices complied with	...	...	87
Number of informal notices complied with	...	...	86
Number of unexpired notices	...	...	18

Recommendations.

I recommended the adoption of Byelaws for the "Prevention of the Keeping of Animals on any Premises so as to be Injurious to Health,"—Also Byelaws with regard to "Tents, Vans, and Similar Structures." The adoption of the former was negatived,—that of the latter is under consideration.

Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

The several Housing Acts, of which the latest is the above, are based on the recognition that the health of the individual is affected by his environment, that the condition of the house in which he lives and its surroundings may be such as to give rise to some minor disease which though it may not incapacitate renders him a less efficient member of the community and at the same time reduces his power of resistance to major diseases.

Of the housing conditions which have a prejudicial effect the chief are :—

- (1) Such as prevent the free circulation of air around and in the house.
- (2) Inefficient lighting of rooms due to the proximity of other buildings or to insufficient window area.
- (3) Dampness of walls, floors, &c.
- (4) Inadequate bedroom accommodation.
- (5) Lack of provision for the efficient ventilation of bedrooms.

- (6) Insufficient yard area, having regard to the surroundings of the house.
- (7) Defective condition of the house-yard surface causing the soil underneath to become filth laden.
- (8) Defective sanitary conveniences.
- (9) Defects of spouting causing dampness of walls, &c.
- (10) Defects in the water supply.
- (11) Lack of provision for the proper disposal of slop water and house refuse.
- (12) Last, but not least, inadequate larder accommodation.

Number of dwelling-houses inspected under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909	...	...	...	...	...	145
Number of dwelling-houses considered unfit for habitation	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of representations made with a view to the making of closing orders	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of closing orders made	...	...	...	...	...	nil
Number of dwelling-houses in which the defects were remedied without the making of closing orders	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of dwelling-houses made fit after the making of closing orders	...	...	...	...	...	nil

Condition of houses inspected as to

Lighting.	Air Circulation.	Cleanliness.
Good ... 131.	Good ... 125.	Clean ... 77.
Fair ... 8.	Fair ... 14.	Fair ... 48. See Note.
Bad ... 6.	Bad ... 6.	Not clean ... 15. Dirty ... 5.

Note.—The word "Fair" is used when the conditions are such as to leave room for improvement: "Not clean" where the room for improvement is considerable: "Dirty" where it is desirable to give notice under Section 46 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

An attempt has been made to bring about an improvement in domestic sanitation by issuing informal notices to cleanse, but I regret to say with not much success. I am averse to enforcing cleanliness by legal means; it is to be hoped, therefore, that householders who receive informal notices to cleanse will so act as to render it unnecessary to take extreme measures. In issuing these informal notices due allowances are made for such circumstances as may have influenced the conditions found at the time of inspection, such as the time of day, the illness of the householder's wife or some member of his family, the number of persons in the house, and the number of very young children who on account of their age require the special attention of the mother. Having to request householders to cleanse their premises is a most unpleasant duty.

Particulars of defects found (in a large number of cases of a minor character):—

House yards in defective condition	...	23
Sanitary conveniences ditto	...	46
Damp or defective walls	...	25
ditto ditto floors	...	20
ditto ditto pantries	...	26
Defective windows	...	38
ditto roofs	...	10
Other defective or insanitary conditions	...	32

The following list shows the number of houses inspected at the places named :—

Dunsdale	...	37.	Marske	...	10.
Cowber	...	24.	Danby End	...	9.
Commondale	...	15.	New Marske	...	8.
Castleton	...	11.	Wiley Bridge	...	7.
Lazenby	...	16.	Other places	...	8.

Occasionally I accompanied Mr. Woodcock during his inspections under the Act.

Factory and Workshop Act.

There are 54 workshops and 8 factories on the Register,—as follows :—

WORKSHOPS :—

Carpenters	...	...	13
Shoemakers	...	...	10
Blacksmiths	...	...	10
Dressmakers	...	...	10
Tailors	...	...	5
Saddler	...	...	1
Bakers	...	...	3
Milliner	...	...	1
Ice-cream maker	...	...	1

FACTORIES :—

Tile Works	...	...	1
Sawmill	...	...	1
Gannister Quarry	...	...	1
Whinstone do.	...	...	1
Blast-furnace	...	...	1
Slag-brick works	...	...	2
Slag-wool do.	...	...	1

The whole were inspected by Mr. Woodcock,—I visited 54.

There are no 'Outworkers' on the Register.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1911.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY IN THE DISTRICT.								
	At all Ages.		At Ages—Years.				Whitton Parish.		Darnby Parish.		New Marske.		Marske.		Other Places.
	Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and up- wards.			6	1	7		6	3
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	23		3	18	2					6	1	7		6	3
Erysipelas ...	3					1	2			1	2				
Scarlet Fever ...	10		3	6		1				2		2		2	6
Enteric Fever ...	2				2										2
 Phthisis { Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908															
Others ...	1														
Totals ...	39									6	24	4	2	3	1

In each case notified the usual steps, detailed in my last Annual Report, were taken.

One of the most prolific causes of the spread of diphtheria is the occurrence of mild cases; another is the neglect to obtain medical advice in more severe cases until the patient is in a dangerous condition. The following is an instance of the former:—receiving towards the end of the year a notification of a case at Castleton I visited the infected house; the patient did not attend school. Considering it desirable to warn the schoolmaster of the presence of diphtheria in the village I called at the school. It was ascertained that a child said to have sore throat was not in attendance:—I examined this child and suggested medical advice being sought. This was done. A 'swab' from its throat being found to contain the specific organisms the case was notified to me and the usual steps taken.

'Swabs' from the throats of persons suspected to be suffering from diphtheria, or recovering therefrom, were submitted for bacteriological examination in seven instances.

Of the seven cases of diphtheria in the Danby Parish six occurred at Castleton (in four houses), the seventh at Danby End. The six at Marske occurred at varying intervals between June 14th and Dec. 30th. All the six among children attending Hutton school were notified between May 16th and May 18th. On receipt of the first notification (of the 6 just mentioned) I visited the infected house and then made enquiries at Hutton school. Several children said to be suffering from sore throat were absent:—the homes of these I visited and suggested medical advice being obtained. The result was the notification of five cases in four houses. As the infected houses were spread over a wide area I advised closure of the school. No further cases were reported then or subsequently.

The two cases of enteric fever occurred simultaneously in one house. Both patients had just returned from the Continent where it is certain they contracted the fever.

Isolation Hospital.

The provision of a Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital for the rural district of Guisborough and the urban districts of Guisborough, Redcar, and Skelton and Brotton is still under consideration. Steps were taken to ascertain on what terms a site suitable for such a hospital could be obtained. Owing to various causes there has been a delay in getting this information. A Committee Meeting will be held at an early date to consider the matter further.

Here I would draw attention to Section 63 of the National Insurance Act, 1911. This Section provides that where it is alleged by the Insurance Commissioners or by any approved Society or Insurance Committee that the sickness which has taken place among any insured persons is excessive and that such excess is due to the neglect on the part of any authority to observe or enforce any public health precautions, the Commissioners, &c., may send to the authority alleged to be in default a claim for the payment of the amount of any extra expenditure alleged to have been incurred by reason of such neglect, and if an agreement on the subject is not arrived at, the Commissioners, &c., may make application for an enquiry to be held. If, upon such enquiry being held, it is proved to the satisfaction of the person holding the enquiry that the amount of such sickness has (1) during a period of not less than three years before the date of the enquiry: or (2) if there has been an outbreak of any epidemic, endemic or infectious disease during any less period: been in excess of the average expectation of sickness by more than 10 per cent., and that such excess was in whole or in part due to any such neglect, the amount of extra expenditure found to have been incurred shall be made good by the Local Authority in default.

It will be noted that infectious disease is specially mentioned: is it not reasonable, therefore, to assume that any excessive sickness among insured persons due to infectious disease in a district lacking hospital accommodation would be considered due to the neglect of an authority to observe or enforce public health precautions?

Tubercular Diseases.

During the year I have inspected a number of houses in which deaths from consumption have occurred and others in which cases of the disease were notified to exist. In by far the larger number no defects were found to which the disease could be either directly or indirectly attributed. It does not follow of course that the disease was contracted in the house where the death occurred.

By an Order of the Local Government Board, Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Consumption) has been added to the list of infectious diseases which require to be notified to the medical officer of health :—this Order came into force on Jan. 1st (1912).

The following is a copy of a circular letter sent by me to each of the medical practitioners in the district.

December 18th, 1911.

Dear Dr.—

By an Order of the Local Government Board, which comes into force on January 1st, 1912, Pulmonary Tuberculosis is added to the list of diseases which are required to be reported to the Medical Officer of Health under the Notification Act, 1889.

The Order provides that “every Medical Practitioner attending on or called in to visit “any person shall, within forty-eight hours after first becoming aware that such person is “suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, complete, sign and transmit a notification—.”

The names and addresses of patients will not be divulged. In any action taken by me under the Order special care will be exercised to prevent publicity and to avoid causing trouble or annoyance to the patient or his friends.

When you so desire, the District Council will pay for the bacteriological examination of sputum in suspected cases.

A book of Notification Forms is sent herewith. Kindly notify at an early date any cases you may have under your care at the time the Order comes into force, January 1st, 1912.

Yours truly,

W. W. STAINTHORPE.

Enclosed with this report is a copy of ‘Instructions’ issued to the occupants of houses in which cases of consumption exist.

By Section 16 of the National Insurance Act, 1911, provision is made for the treatment in sanatoria of insured persons suffering from tuberculosis. The Insurance Committee may, if it think fit, extend this benefit to dependants of insured persons.

Too high a value must not be placed on sanatoria treatment either as a means of cure or preventing the dissemination of the disease. Consumption is a chronic disease. Whatever may be the extent of improvement obtained by such treatment there is always the probability or possibility of a relapse. Unfortunately in too many instances such relapse does occur sooner or later. The home conditions may be such as not only to prevent a continuance of the improvement but they may be directly prejudicial. Nor is the patient able in the majority of cases to carry out the system of treatment under which he has improved, in its details, and the details are the essentials. One of the greatest difficulties facing a discharged patient is the obtaining of work suitable to his condition. Having regard to this fact, it appears to me that in connection with a sanatorium there should be some system whereby suitable work could be found for phthisical patients whether inmates of the hospital or not. A patient could thus help to maintain himself. Work graduated to the condition of the patient is in many cases part of the treatment.

The provision of sanatoria for consumptives is a subject requiring very careful consideration.

Something might be done towards reducing tubercular disease by advising parents, in whose family there is history of consumption, as to the most suitable employment for their children, the object being to provide such environment as would increase the power of resistance to the disease.

Diarrhoeal Diseases.

A Circular dated Aug. 18th, 1911, was issued by the Local Government Board to District Councils headed ‘Prevalence of Epidemic Diarrhoea amongst Children,’ calling attention to the necessity of special steps being taken during the hot weather to provide for the frequent, if practicable the daily, removal of house and stable refuse; to maintain efficiency of scavenging and the cleanliness of streets and houses: and to take all other such precautions as would tend to prevent diarrhoea. It was also suggested that the sanitary inspector be instructed to make rapid visits for the purpose of securing efficient sanitation. About five weeks before the issue of this Circular I advised that the following hand-bill be printed and distributed in the district;—the suggestion was adopted.

CONSUMPTION

BEING INFECTIOUS CAN BE PREVENTED.

To guard against it

Lead a healthy life.

Avoid excess of every kind.

Flush your bedrooms with air daily by keeping the doors and windows open. As far as possible sleep with open windows. Fresh air cures,—it does not kill.

Do not block up your bedroom fireplace;—a little soot or smoke may be an annoyance,—foul air is dangerous.

When leaving your bedroom pull up the blind and if the window be shut open it. Let light into every room;—light is as necessary as air.

Maintain your house, your clothing and bedding and your body in clean condition.

Give your children such food as will build up healthy bodies, bearing in mind that milk is one of the best of foods for children and that tea is not a food.

The inmates of a house in which there is a case of Consumption should pay particular attention to these directions.

To prevent its spread

the following directions should be followed :—

The matter coughed up by the patient suffering from consumption should be destroyed as it contains the organisms by which the disease is spread: this is best done by burning it. The patient when in the house should expectorate into a piece of rag or a paper handkerchief then burn it. When out of the house the use of one of the receptacles made for the purpose is necessary, the patient taking care to burn the matter on returning home.

The instructions of the Medical Attendant as to general treatment should be faithfully carried out; if circumstances prevent this being done the Medical Officer of Health will assist so far as he is empowered. The patient should bear in mind that unless these or similar precautions are taken the lives of other persons are endangered.

No one should occupy the same bed as a consumptive patient nor if possible the same room.

The patient's room should be light and airy and to permit of easy cleansing its furniture and fittings should be reduced to the smallest possible amount.

Drinking and feeding vessels used by the patient should be thoroughly cleansed before being used by others.

Where special precautions are requisite the Medical Officer of Health will advise.

Copy of Hand-bill.

"To maintain health general cleanliness is at all times essential, but particularly so during the summer and autumn, as it is during these periods that diarrhoeal diseases, which may be termed filth diseases, prevail most largely. Special attention should be paid to the following :—

- (1) The use of un-ripe or over-ripe fruit and of tainted food of any kind should be avoided.
- (2) Milk basins and feeding bottles should be scrupulously cleansed.
- (3) The walls, floor, and shelves of pantries should be maintained in clean condition.
- (4) Refuse, especially food refuse, should not be allowed to accumulate.
- (5) The walls of sanitary conveniences should be limewashed.
- (6) House yards should be cleansed frequently.

Should it be found necessary to make complaint as to the scavenging communicate with the Sanitary Inspector."

A copy of the following circular was forwarded to each of the butchers owning or renting a slaughterhouse :—

Dear Sir,

I find that some slaughterhouses are not maintained in as cleanly condition as they ought to be.

It is of the utmost importance that during hot weather steps be taken to keep slaughterhouses and the apparatus used in connection therewith in an absolutely clean condition. Frequently I find that the 'creel' has been allowed to become thickly coated with blood, &c. Such a creel should be well scraped, and all creels should be cleansed frequently with boiling water. The floor and walls of the slaughterhouse should be kept in clean condition. Offal should be removed at once and deposited where it will not cause a nuisance. Offal receptacles should be cleansed, and on no account should they be kept in the building. The floor of the hungerhouse should be cleansed and its walls limewashed frequently. The slaughterhouse should contain nothing but the tackle and instruments used in the slaughtering of cattle.

Yours truly,

W. W. STAINTHORPE.

I instructed the Inspector to give special attention to the scavenging, to take steps to prevent the accumulation of refuse, and to make frequent inspections of slaughterhouses and premises where food was prepared or stored for sale. A large portion of his time and my own was absorbed in this and similar work during the summer months.

Notwithstanding the great heat and drought experienced during the summer the diarrhoeal diseases death rate was not above the average.

Birth and Mortality Rates.

Births (corrected)	...	...	218 (120 males, 98 females).
Birth rate	...	...	27·73.
Deaths (corrected)	...	...	94 (54 males, 40 females).
Death rate	...	...	11·95.
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 births)		73·3.	
Infectious diseases death rate	...	0·63.	
Diarrhoeal diseases death rate	...	0·38.	

Future Action.

- (1) That of the individual.
- (2) That of the District Council.

A third may be added, that of the Local Education Authority, this will be referred to presently. It may be thought that the order of the first two named ought to be reversed. My reasons for placing them in the order given are (1) that there appears to be a tendency to

attribute all the ills that flesh is heir to to the neglect of the Council, the action or lack of action of the individual being quite overlooked : (2) that as factors in the health of the individual his habits and acts are not sufficiently appreciated : (3) that in any action taken under Section 63 of the National Insurance Act, 1911, it may be a strongly contested point whether or not any alleged excessive sickness is due in great part to the neglect of the individual himself.

What then is required of the individual ? He himself and his household must put into practice domestic and personal hygiene. Of what value is it to provide for the efficient lighting of a house if blinds are allowed to shut the light out ? Of what use to provide for circulation of air round a house if windows remain closed and fire places are blocked up ? Of what use to provide efficient scavenging if personal and domestic cleanliness are neglected ?

Of the steps to be taken by the Council to maintain and improve the public health the more important are :—

The provision of means for isolating cases of infectious disease.

A continuance of the steps taken to abolish sanitary conveniences with fixed receptacles.

A scheme for the effective disposal of slop-water at Ainthorpe and Danby End. Both places are summer resorts.

I have alluded to the part which should be taken by the Local Education Authority in promoting public health. Personal and domestic hygiene, the nourishing value of the various foods and the cooking of the same should be taught in all elementary schools to the elder scholars. It has always been a matter of surprise to me that whilst so much attention has been devoted to maintain purity of water, to provide efficient sewers and scavenging and good house accommodation, so little has been done in educating the public with regard to the food which nourishes and builds the body.

Infantile Mortality during the year 1911.

Certified	14	
Uncertified	2	
Whooping Cough	...	1
Chicken Pox	...	1
Diarrhoea, all forms	...	2
Enteritis	...	0
Premature Birth	...	0
Congenital Defects	...	2
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	3
Tubercular Diseases	...	0
Syphilis	...	1
Convulsions	...	1
Bronchitis	...	3
Pneumonia	...	1
Other causes	...	1
		16

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

Saltburn,

March 11th, 1912.

W. W. STAINTHORPE.

Table giving particulars of the population in each of the several Districts in the Union

at the Census of 1911.

(M—Males, F—Females).

DISTRICT.	POPULATION.				Inhabited Houses.		Average number of persons per house.			
	Estimated, end of June, 1910.	Census, 1901.	Census, 1911.	Increase.	Census, 1901.	Census, 1911.	Increase.	Census, 1901.	Census, 1911.	Increase or Decrease.
Guisborough Rural.	8000	M. 3964 F. 3790 — 7754	M. 3974 F. 3884 — 7858	M. 10 F. 94 — 104	1603	1738	135	4.83	4.52	Decrease 0.31
Guisborough Urban.	6750	M. 2848 F. 2797 — 5645	M. 3650 F. 3412 — 7062	M. 802 F. 615 — 1417	1211	1454	243	4.66	4.85	Increase 0.19
Loftus Urban.	8250	M. 3364 F. 3144 — 6508	M. 4738 F. 4084 — 8872	M. 1424 F. 940 — 2364	1383	1711	328	4.85	5.18	Increase 0.33
Redcar Urban.	12000	M. 3536 F. 4159 — 7695	M. 4864 F. 5645 — 10509	M. 1328 F. 1486 — 2814	1601	2397	796	4.80	4.38	Decrease 0.42
Saltburn Urban.	3700	M. 1073 F. 1505 — 2578	M. 1405 F. 1919 — 3324	M. 332 F. 414 — 746	542	756	214	4.75	4.39	Decrease 0.34
Skelton and Brotton Urban.	14700	M. 6809 F. 6431 — 13240	M. 8036 F. 7166 — 15202	M. 1227 F. 735 — 1962	2644	3047	403	5.00	4.98	Decrease 0.02
TOTALS, &c.	53400	M. 21594 F. 21826 — 43420	M. 26717 F. 26110 — 52827	M. 5123 F. 4284 — 9407	8984	11103	2119	4.83	4.75	Decrease 0.08

Assuming that the increase (9407) in the population of the Guisborough Union was steady during the ten years which have elapsed since the census of 1901, that is, was continuous and at the same rate year by year, the population at the end of June, 1910, would be 52,120 :— it was estimated to be 53,400, an over-estimate of 1280. Had the average number of persons per house as shown at the census of 1901 (4.83) remained stationary the population would have been within 200 of the estimate.

It will be noted that taking the Union as a whole there was a slight decrease (0.08) in the average number of persons per house.

So far as the figures of the census can be taken as an indication of the adequacy or otherwise of house accommodation in the several districts it would appear that in Guisborough rural and the Redcar, Saltburn, and Skelton and Brotton urban districts house accommodation is keeping pace with the population, as in these districts there is a decrease in the average number of persons per house ; in the Guisborough and Loftus urban districts the reverse is the case, there being an increase.

Table of Birth and Mortality Rates.
in the several Districts in the Union.

DISTRICT.	Population estimated to middle of year 1911.	Births :— Uncorrected number.	Births :— Corrected number.	Deaths registered in District.		Death Rate.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in the District.	Deaths of Residents not resident in the District.	Deaths of Infants (under 1 year of age).	Infant Mortality Rate.	Total number of Deaths at all ages.	Death Rate.
				Birth Rate.	Death Rate.							
Guisborough Rural ...	7860	217	218	27.73	84	10.68	0	10	16	73.3	94	11.95
Guisborough Urban ...	7050	223	215	30.49	167	23.68	21	4	38	176.6	150	21.27
Loftus Urban ...	8880	310	312	35.13	122	13.76	0	7	35	112.1	129	14.52
Redcar Urban ...	10520	237	239	22.71	119	11.31	2	16	31	129.7	133	12.64
Saltburn Urban ...	3330	66	67	20.12	38	11.41	0	0	6	89.5	38	11.41
Skelton and Brotton Urban ...	15220	476	480	31.53	221	14.52	1	20	52	109.2	240	15.76
Totals and Averages ...	52860	1529	1531	28.96	751	14.20	24	57	178	116.2	784	14.83

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1911.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.								
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All causes { Certified ...	84								
Uncertified ...	10								
Enteric Fever									
Small Pox									
Measles ...	1		1						
Scarlet Fever ...									
Whooping Cough...	1	1							
Diphtheria and Croup ...	3			2	1				
Influenza ...	1					1			
Erysipelas ...									
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...									
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	4						3	1	
Tuberculous Meningitis ...									
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	1		1						
Rheumatic Fever ...	1					1			
Cancer, malignant disease ...	2						1	1	
Bronchitis ...	9	2		2				1	4
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	5	1	1		1			1	1
Pneumonia (all other forms) ...	5	1			1			1	2
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ...									
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	3	2							1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	1						1		
Alcoholism ...	1							1	
Cirrhosis of Liver...									
Nephritis and Bright's Disease									
Puerperal Fever ...									
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition									
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ...	4	4							
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ...	2						1	1	
Suicides ...									
Other Defined Diseases ...	50	5	1	2		1	6	13	22
Diseases ill-defined or unknown									
	94	16	4	6	3	3	12	20	30

There is nothing in the above Table requiring comment.

